

Residential Building Fire Trends (2007-2011)

Fire Estimate Summaries present basic data on the size and status of the fire problem in the United States as depicted through data collected in the U.S. Fire Administration's National Fire Incident Reporting System. Each Fire Estimate Summary addresses the size of the specific fire or fire-related issue and highlights important trends in the data. Note: Fire Estimate Summaries are based on the USFA's "National Estimates Methodology for Building Fires and Losses" (http://www.usfa.fema.gov/downloads/pdf/statistics/national_estimate_methodology.pdf). The USFA is committed to providing the best and most current information on the United States fire problem and, as a result, continually examines its data and methodology. Because of this commitment, changes to data collection strategies and estimate methodologies occur, causing estimates to change slightly over time. Previous estimates on specific issues (or similar issues) may have been a result of different methodologies or data definitions used and may not be directly comparable to current estimates.

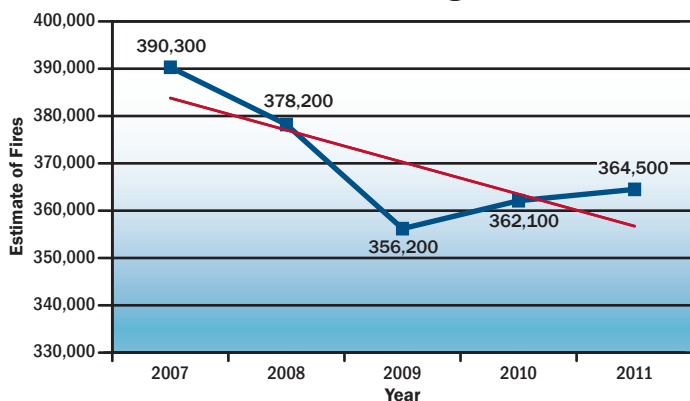
National estimates for residential building fires in 2011, the most recent year data are available, are:

- Fires: 364,500.
- Deaths: 2,450.
- Injuries: 13,900.
- Dollar Loss: \$6,651,400,000.

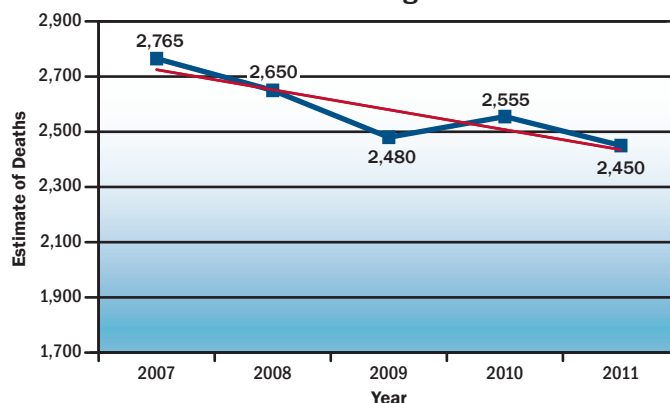
Overall trends for residential building fires for the five-year period of 2007 to 2011 show:

- A 7 percent decrease in fires.
- An 11 percent decrease in deaths.
- A 3 percent increase in injuries.
- An 18 percent decrease in dollar loss. (Note: This overall constant dollar-loss trend takes inflation into account by adjusting each year's dollar loss to its equivalent 2011 value.)

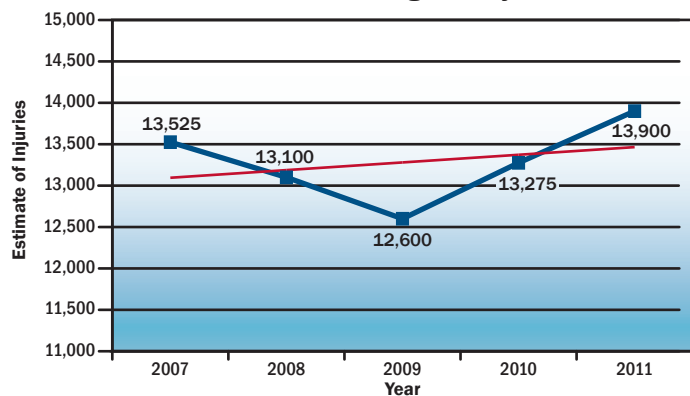
Residential Building Fires



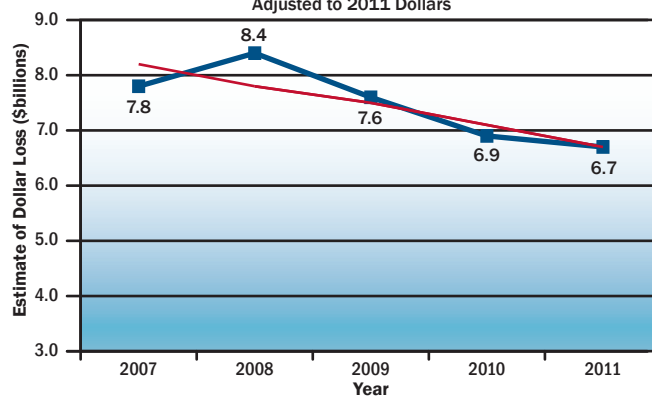
Residential Building Fire Deaths



Residential Building Fire Injuries



Residential Building Fire Dollar Loss
Adjusted to 2011 Dollars



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Residential Building Fire Causes (2007-2011)

Fire Estimate Summaries present basic data on the size and status of the fire problem in the United States as depicted through data collected in the U.S. Fire Administration's National Fire Incident Reporting System. Each Fire Estimate Summary addresses the size of the specific fire or fire-related issue and highlights important trends in the data. Note: Fire Estimate Summaries are based on the USFA's "National Estimates Methodology for Building Fires and Losses" (http://www.usfa.fema.gov/downloads/pdf/statistics/national_estimate_methodology.pdf). The USFA is committed to providing the best and most current information on the United States fire problem and, as a result, continually examines its data and methodology. Because of this commitment, changes to data collection strategies and estimate methodologies occur, causing estimates to change slightly over time. Previous estimates on specific issues (or similar issues) may have been a result of different methodologies or data definitions used and may not be directly comparable to current estimates.

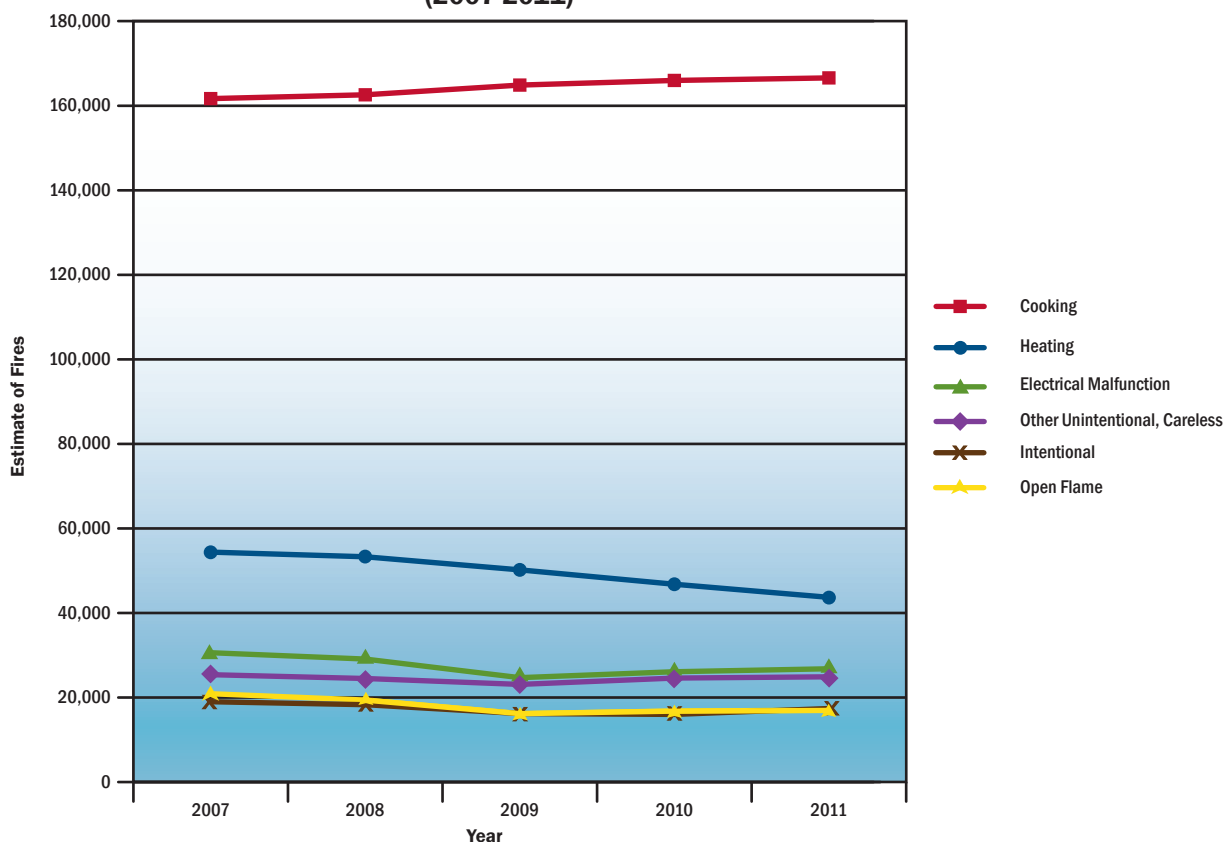
National estimates for the major causes of fires in residential buildings for 2011, the most recent year data are available, are:

1. Cooking: 166,600 fires.
2. Heating: 43,700 fires.

Overall trends in the leading fire causes for the five-year period of 2007 to 2011 show:

- Cooking as the leading cause of residential building fires for the five-year period.
- A 3 percent increase in residential cooking fires.
- A 20 percent decrease in residential heating fires.

**Leading Causes of Residential Building Fires
(2007-2011)**



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Residential Building Fire Death Causes (2007-2011)

Fire Estimate Summaries present basic data on the size and status of the fire problem in the United States as depicted through data collected in the U.S. Fire Administration's National Fire Incident Reporting System. Each Fire Estimate Summary addresses the size of the specific fire or fire-related issue and highlights important trends in the data. Note: Fire Estimate Summaries are based on the USFA's "National Estimates Methodology for Building Fires and Losses" (http://www.usfa.fema.gov/downloads/pdf/statistics/national_estimate_methodology.pdf). The USFA is committed to providing the best and most current information on the United States fire problem and, as a result, continually examines its data and methodology. Because of this commitment, changes to data collection strategies and estimate methodologies occur, causing estimates to change slightly over time. Previous estimates on specific issues (or similar issues) may have been a result of different methodologies or data definitions used and may not be directly comparable to current estimates.

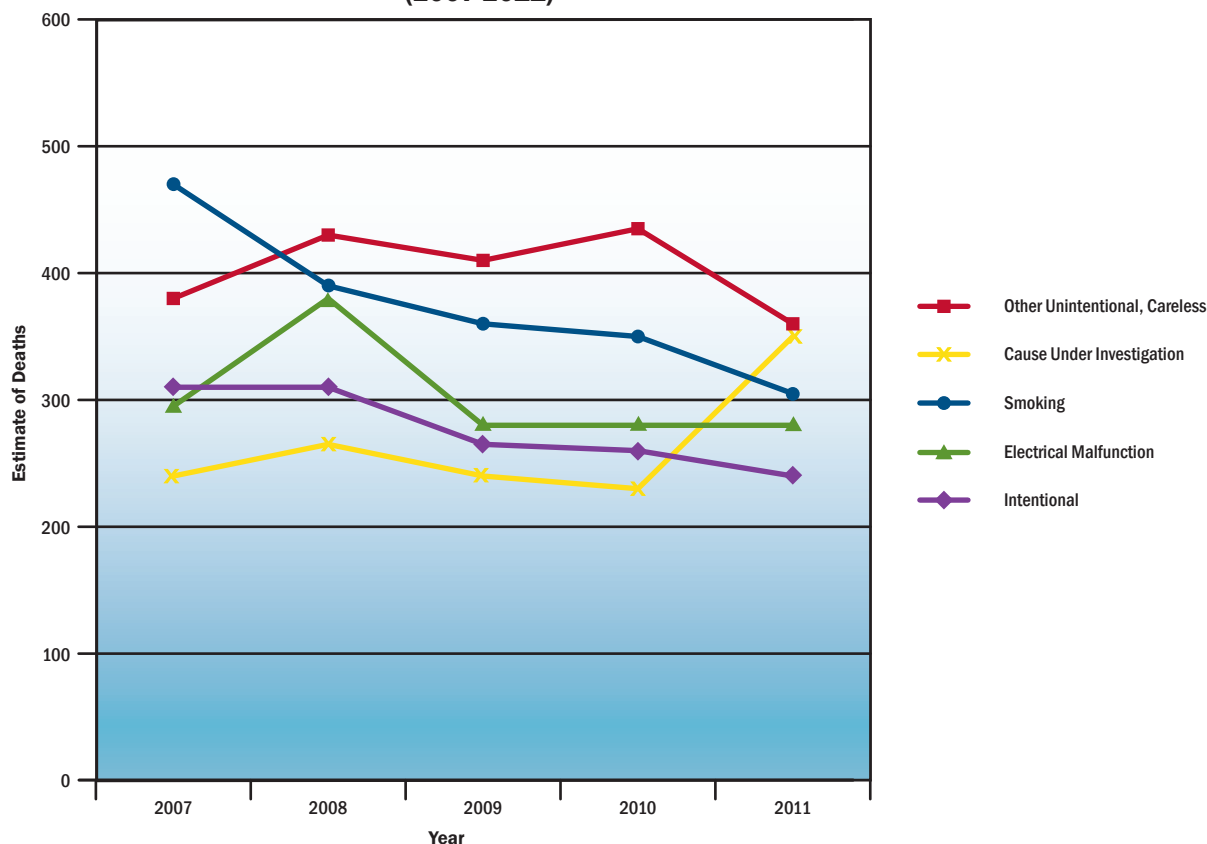
National estimates for the major causes of residential building fire deaths for 2011, the most recent year data are available, are:

1. Other Unintentional, Careless: 360 deaths.
2. Cause Under Investigation: 350 deaths.
3. Smoking: 305 deaths.

Overall trends in the leading fire death causes for the five-year period of 2007 to 2011 show:

- Smoking as the leading cause of residential building fire deaths prior to 2008 after which unintentional, careless became the leading cause.
- A 3 percent decrease in residential other unintentional, careless fire deaths.
- A 32 percent increase in residential fire deaths where the cause is under investigation. Additional years of data are required to determine if this is a true trend change.
- A 33 percent decrease in residential smoking fire deaths.

**Leading Causes of Residential Building Fire Deaths
(2007-2011)**



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Residential Building Fire Injury Causes (2007-2011)

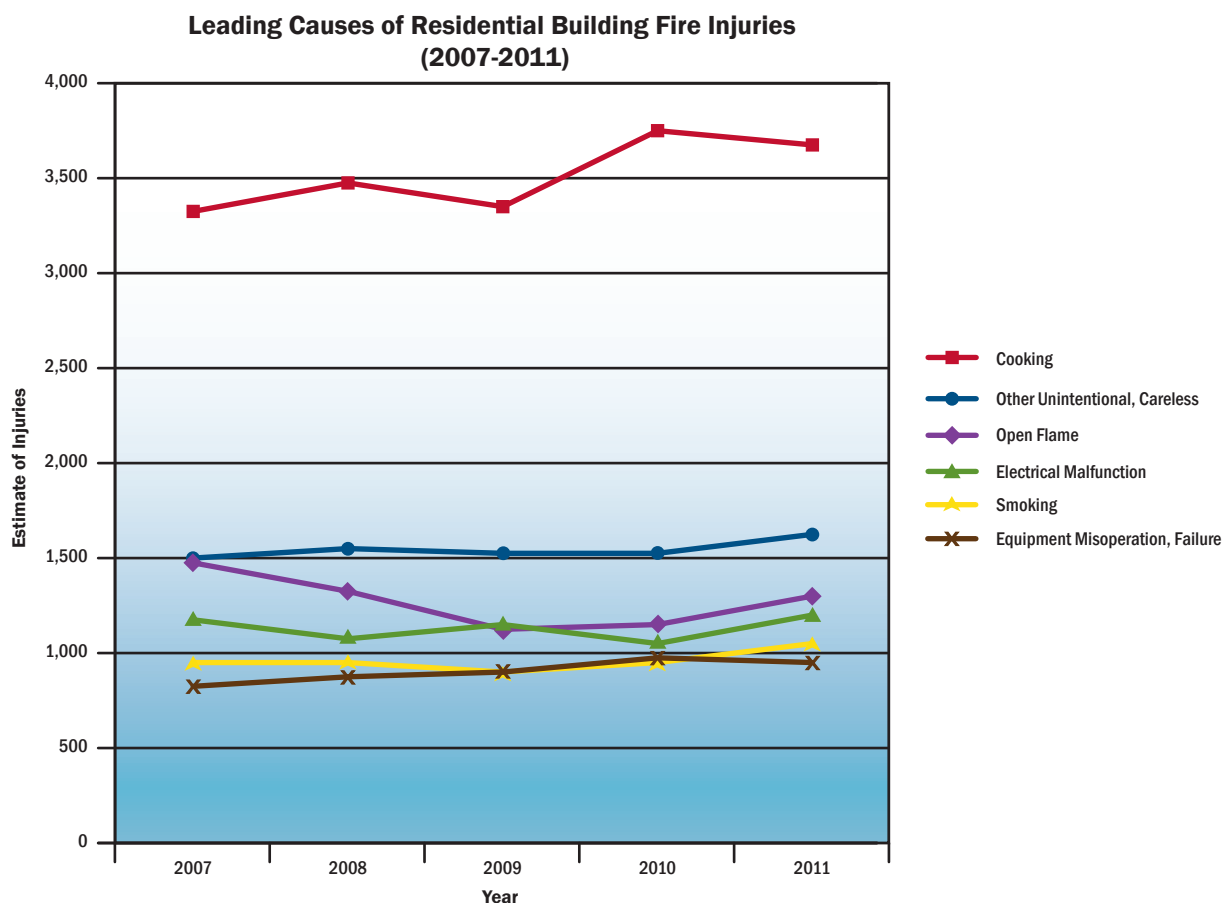
Fire Estimate Summaries present basic data on the size and status of the fire problem in the United States as depicted through data collected in the U.S. Fire Administration's National Fire Incident Reporting System. Each Fire Estimate Summary addresses the size of the specific fire or fire-related issue and highlights important trends in the data. Note: Fire Estimate Summaries are based on the USFA's "National Estimates Methodology for Building Fires and Losses" (http://www.usfa.fema.gov/downloads/pdf/statistics/national_estimate_methodology.pdf). The USFA is committed to providing the best and most current information on the United States fire problem and, as a result, continually examines its data and methodology. Because of this commitment, changes to data collection strategies and estimate methodologies occur, causing estimates to change slightly over time. Previous estimates on specific issues (or similar issues) may have been a result of different methodologies or data definitions used and may not be directly comparable to current estimates.

National estimates for the major causes of residential building fire injuries for 2011, the most recent year data are available, are:

1. Cooking: 3,675 injuries.
2. Other Unintentional, Careless: 1,625 injuries.

Overall trends in the leading fire injury causes for the five-year period of 2007 to 2011 show:

- Cooking as the leading cause of residential building fire injuries for the five-year period.
- A 12 percent increase in residential cooking fire injuries.
- A 6 percent increase in residential other unintentional, careless fire injuries.



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Residential Building Fire Dollar-Loss Causes (2007-2011)

Fire Estimate Summaries present basic data on the size and status of the fire problem in the United States as depicted through data collected in the U.S. Fire Administration's National Fire Incident Reporting System. Each Fire Estimate Summary addresses the size of the specific fire or fire-related issue and highlights important trends in the data. Note: Fire Estimate Summaries are based on the USFA's "National Estimates Methodology for Building Fires and Losses" (http://www.usfa.fema.gov/downloads/pdf/statistics/national_estimate_methodology.pdf). The USFA is committed to providing the best and most current information on the United States fire problem and, as a result, continually examines its data and methodology. Because of this commitment, changes to data collection strategies and estimate methodologies occur, causing estimates to change slightly over time. Previous estimates on specific issues (or similar issues) may have been a result of different methodologies or data definitions used and may not be directly comparable to current estimates.

National estimates for the leading causes of residential building fire dollar loss for 2011, the most recent year data are available, are:

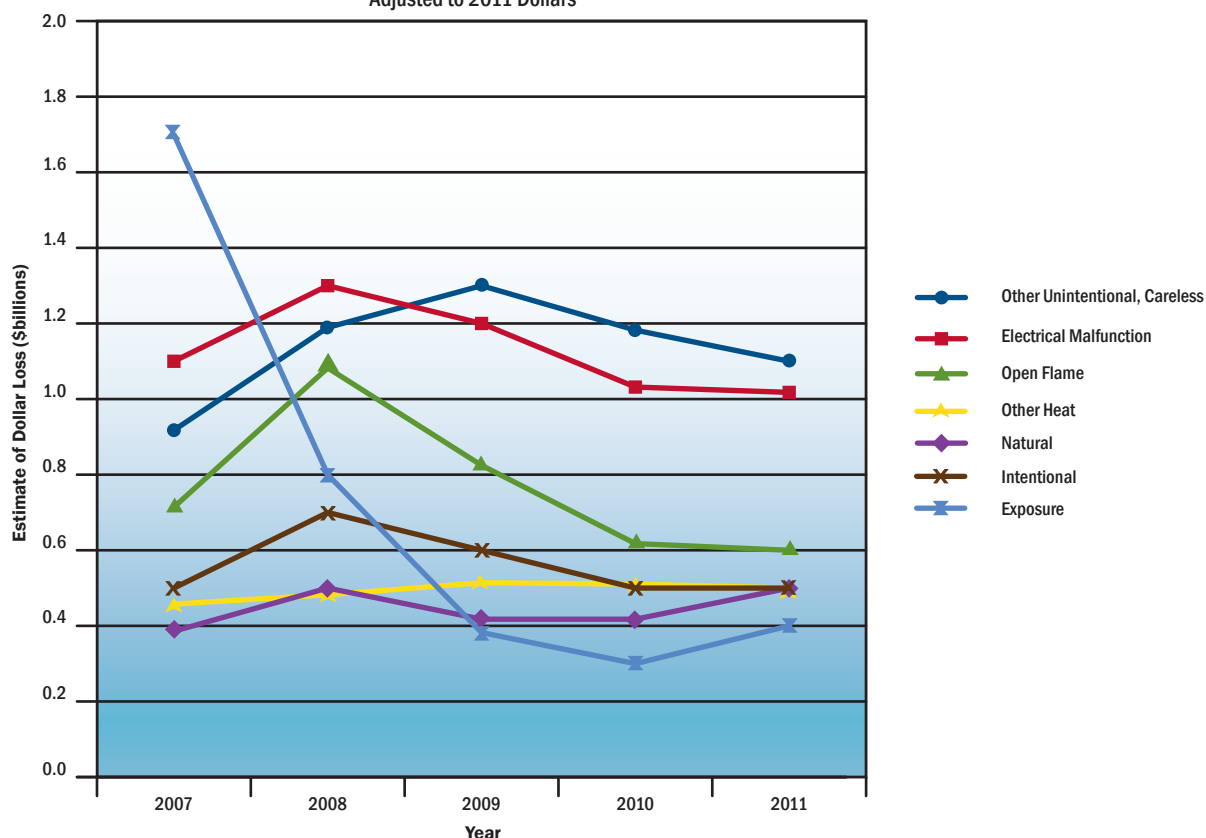
1. Other Unintentional, Careless: \$1,078,300,000.
2. Electrical Malfunction: \$1,021,300,000.

Overall trends in the leading causes of fire dollar loss for the five-year period of 2007 to 2011 show:

- A 10 percent increase in residential other unintentional, careless fire dollar loss.
- A 13 percent decrease in residential electrical malfunction fire dollar loss.
- The 2007 spike in dollar loss for exposure fires reflects residential building fire losses as reported to NFIRS from the October 2007 California fire storms.

Note: The overall constant dollar-loss trends take inflation into account by adjusting each year's dollar loss to its equivalent 2011 value.

Leading Causes of Residential Building Fire Dollar Loss (2007-2011)
Adjusted to 2011 Dollars



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Residential Building Cooking Fire Trends (2007-2011)

Fire Estimate Summaries present basic data on the size and status of the fire problem in the United States as depicted through data collected in the U.S. Fire Administration's National Fire Incident Reporting System. Each Fire Estimate Summary addresses the size of the specific fire or fire-related issue and highlights important trends in the data. Note: Fire Estimate Summaries are based on the USFA's "National Estimates Methodology for Building Fires and Losses" (http://www.usfa.fema.gov/downloads/pdf/statistics/national_estimate_methodology.pdf). The USFA is committed to providing the best and most current information on the United States fire problem and, as a result, continually examines its data and methodology. Because of this commitment, changes to data collection strategies and estimate methodologies occur, causing estimates to change slightly over time. Previous estimates on specific issues (or similar issues) may have been a result of different methodologies or data definitions used and may not be directly comparable to current estimates.

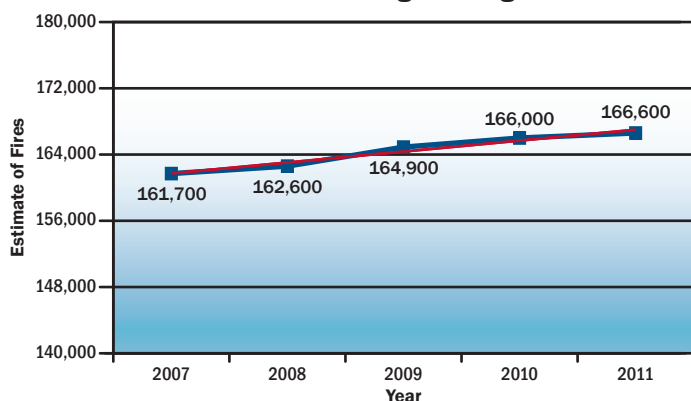
National estimates for residential building cooking fires for 2011, the most recent year data are available, are:

- Fires: 166,600.
- Deaths: 135.
- Injuries: 3,675.
- Dollar Loss: \$322,000,000.

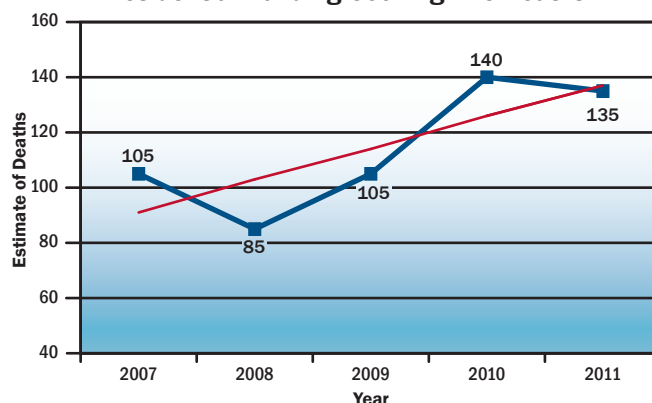
Overall trends for residential building cooking fires for the five-year period of 2007 to 2011 show:

- A 3 percent increase in fires.
- A 51 percent increase in deaths.
- A 12 percent increase in injuries.
- A 25 percent increase in dollar loss. (Note: This overall constant dollar-loss trend takes inflation into account by adjusting each year's dollar loss to its equivalent 2011 value.)

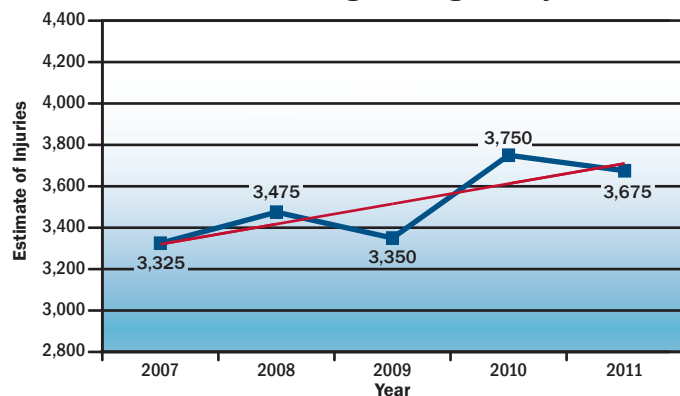
Residential Building Cooking Fires



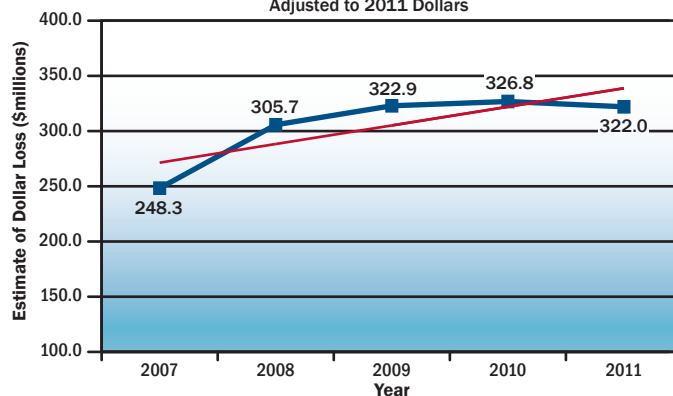
Residential Building Cooking Fire Deaths



Residential Building Cooking Fire Injuries



Residential Building Cooking Fire Dollar Loss
Adjusted to 2011 Dollars



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Residential Building Electrical Malfunction Fire Trends (2007-2011)

Fire Estimate Summaries present basic data on the size and status of the fire problem in the United States as depicted through data collected in the U.S. Fire Administration's National Fire Incident Reporting System. Each Fire Estimate Summary addresses the size of the specific fire or fire-related issue and highlights important trends in the data. Note: Fire Estimate Summaries are based on the USFA's "National Estimates Methodology for Building Fires and Losses" (http://www.usfa.fema.gov/downloads/pdf/statistics/national_estimate_methodology.pdf). The USFA is committed to providing the best and most current information on the United States fire problem and, as a result, continually examines its data and methodology. Because of this commitment, changes to data collection strategies and estimate methodologies occur, causing estimates to change slightly over time. Previous estimates on specific issues (or similar issues) may have been a result of different methodologies or data definitions used and may not be directly comparable to current estimates.

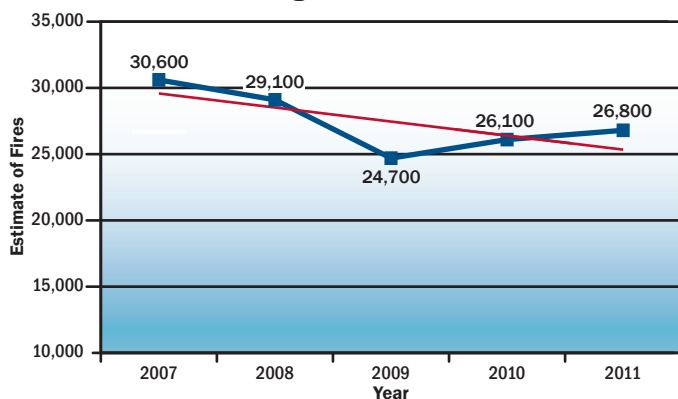
National estimates for residential building electrical malfunction fires for 2011, the most recent year data are available, are:

- Fires: 26,800.
- Deaths: 280.
- Injuries: 1,200.
- Dollar Loss: \$1,021,300,000.

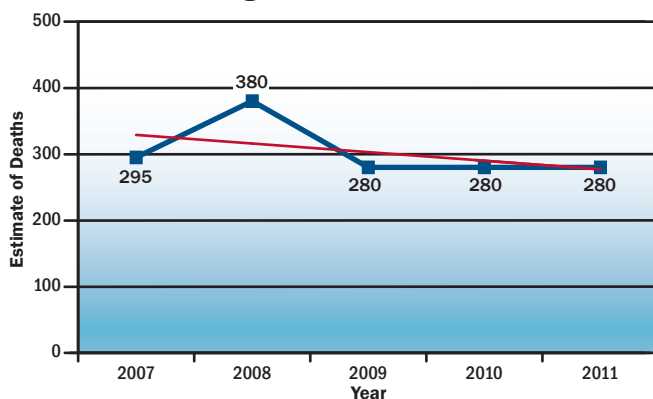
Overall trends for residential building electrical malfunction fires for the five-year period of 2007 to 2011 show:

- A 14 percent decrease in fires.
- A 16 percent decrease in deaths.
- A 1 percent increase in injuries.
- A 13 percent decrease in dollar loss. (Note: This overall constant dollar-loss trend takes inflation into account by adjusting each year's dollar loss to its equivalent 2011 value.)

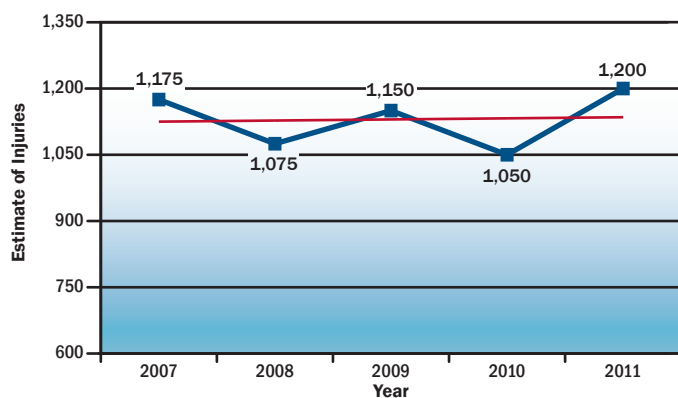
Residential Building Electrical Malfunction Fires



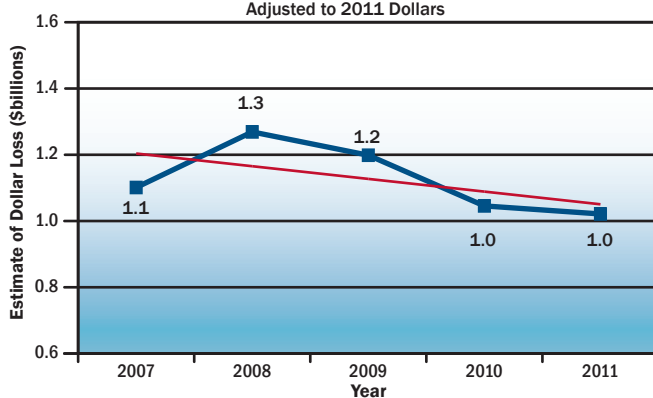
Residential Building Electrical Malfunction Fire Deaths



Residential Building Electrical Malfunction Fire Injuries



Residential Building Electrical Malfunction Fire Dollar Loss
Adjusted to 2011 Dollars



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Residential Building Heating Fire Trends (2007-2011)

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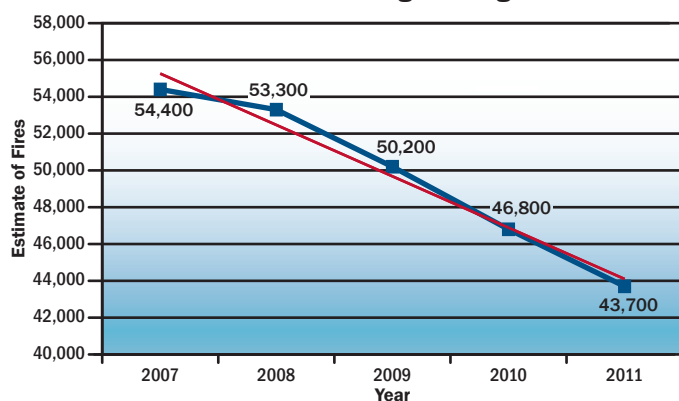
National estimates for residential building heating fires for 2011, the most recent year data are available, are:

- Fires: 43,700.
- Deaths: 130.
- Injuries: 550.
- Dollar Loss: \$283,300,000.

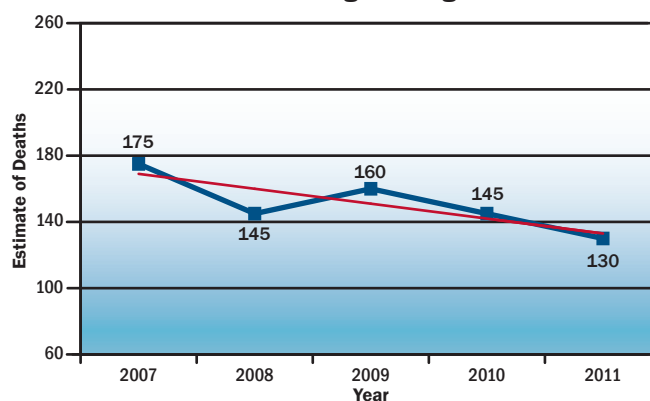
Overall trends for residential building heating fires for the five-year period of 2007 to 2011 show:

- A 20 percent decrease in fires.
- A 21 percent decrease in deaths.
- A 20 percent decrease in injuries.
- A 2 percent decrease in dollar loss. (Note: This overall constant dollar-loss trend takes inflation into account by adjusting each year's dollar loss to its equivalent 2011 value.)

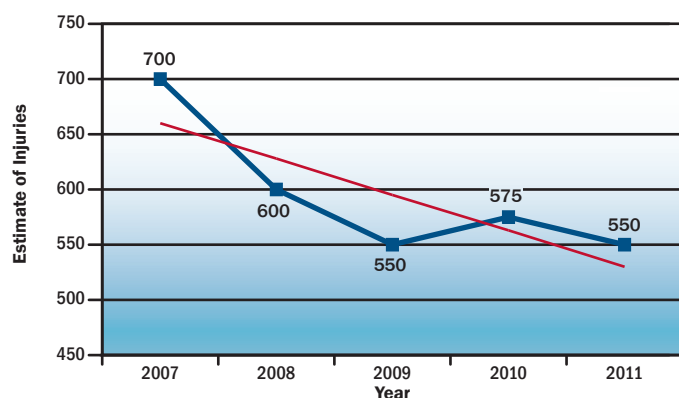
Residential Building Heating Fires



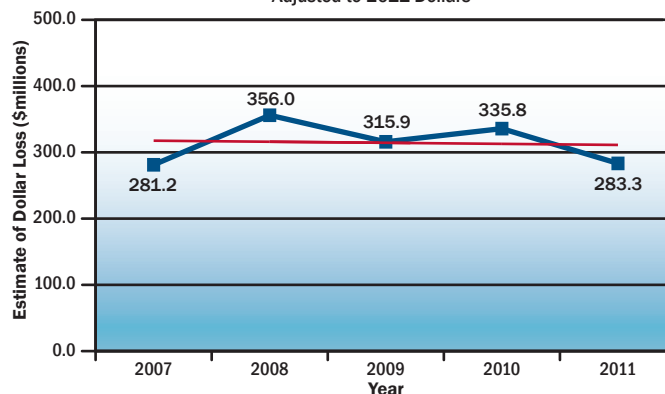
Residential Building Heating Fire Deaths



Residential Building Heating Fire Injuries



Residential Building Heating Fire Dollar Loss
Adjusted to 2011 Dollars



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Residential Building Other Unintentional, Careless Fire Trends (2007-2011)

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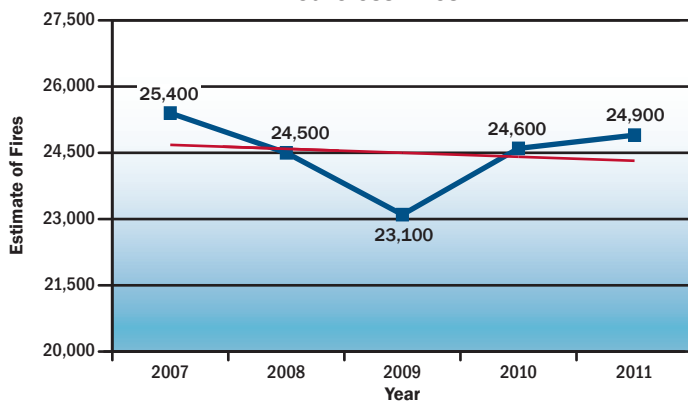
National estimates for residential building other unintentional, careless fires for 2011, the most recent year data are available, are:

- Fires: 24,900.
- Deaths: 360.
- Injuries: 1,625.
- Dollar Loss: \$1,078,300,000.

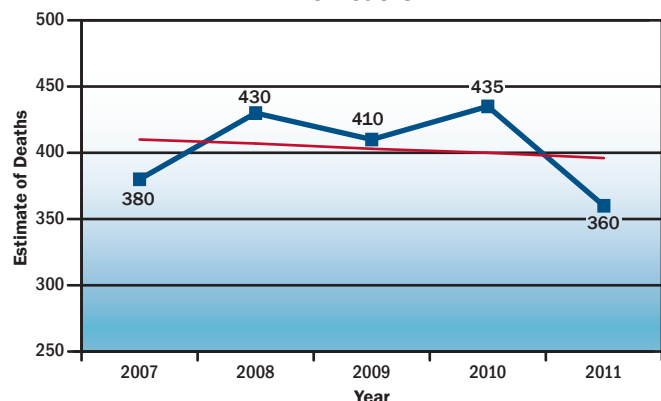
Overall trends for residential building other unintentional, careless fires for the five-year period of 2007 to 2011 show:

- A 1 percent decrease in fires.
- A 3 percent decrease in deaths.
- A 6 percent increase in injuries.
- A 10 percent increase in dollar loss. (Note: This overall constant dollar-loss trend takes inflation into account by adjusting each year's dollar loss to its equivalent 2011 value.)

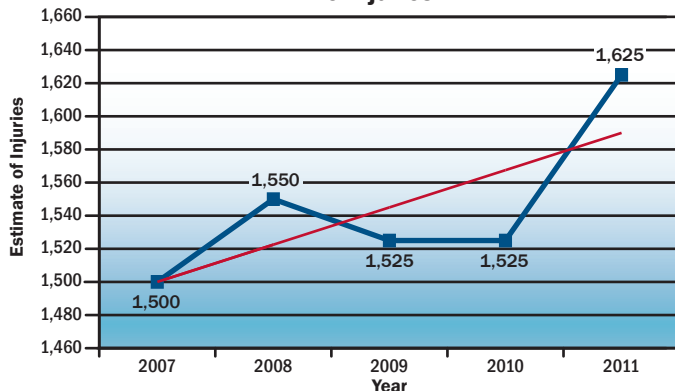
Residential Building Other Unintentional, Careless Fires



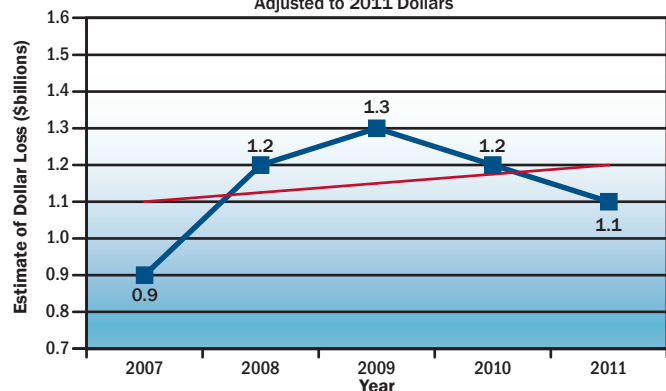
Residential Building Other Unintentional, Careless Fire Deaths



Residential Building Other Unintentional, Careless Fire Injuries



**Residential Building Other Unintentional, Careless Fire Dollar Loss
Adjusted to 2011 Dollars**



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Residential Building Smoking Fire Trends (2007-2011)

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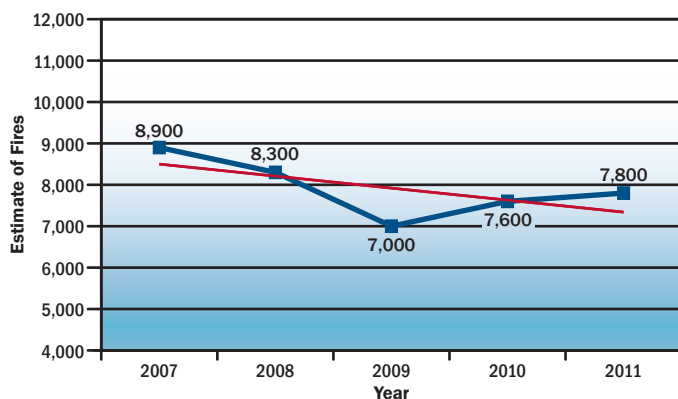
National estimates for residential building smoking fires for 2011, the most recent year data are available, are:

- Fires: 7,800.
- Deaths: 305.
- Injuries: 1,050.
- Dollar Loss: \$296,500,000.

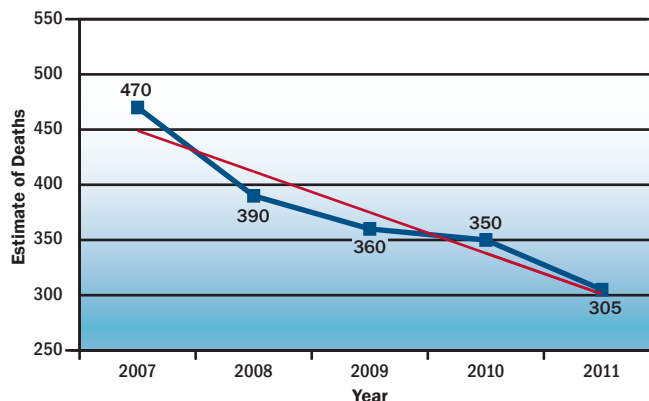
Overall trends for residential building smoking fires for the five-year period of 2007 to 2011 show:

- A 14 percent decrease in fires.
- A 33 percent decrease in deaths.
- A 9 percent increase in injuries.
- A 4 percent decrease in dollar loss. (Note: This overall constant dollar-loss trend takes inflation into account by adjusting each year's dollar loss to its equivalent 2011 value.)

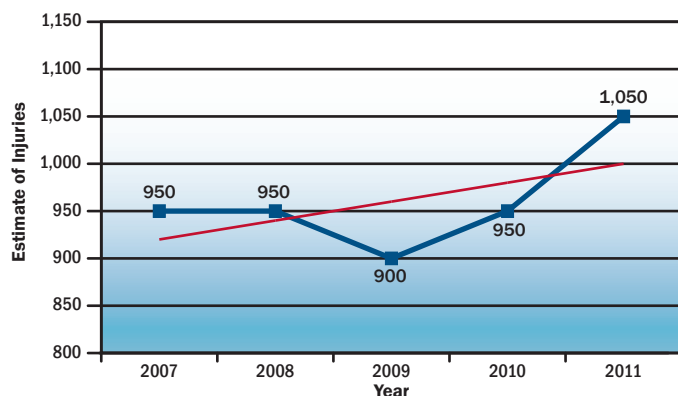
Residential Building Smoking Fires



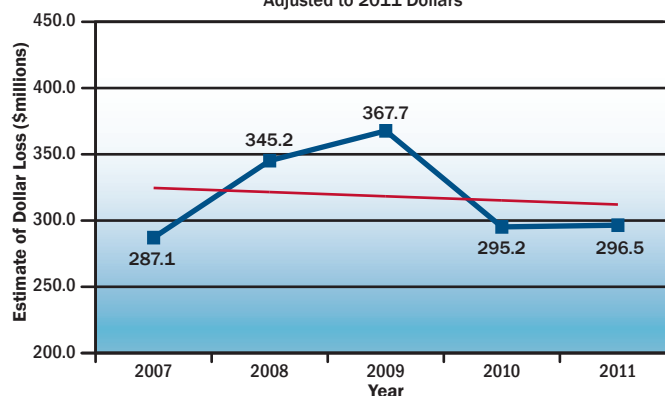
Residential Building Smoking Fire Deaths



Residential Building Smoking Fire Injuries



Residential Building Smoking Fire Dollar Loss
Adjusted to 2011 Dollars



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